After Thorough Sindy He Beads a L. c. ure to County Dispens:18- Get: Right Behind Dispesers and Eays There is Too

The board of confrol met in Columbia on last Wednesday. The most important matter was the report of Chairman Haselden. This paper de duct of the dispensary and bodes well 78 per cent. greater in April, 1898, than in September, 1897, when he asmonstrates close attention to the conas follows:

Columbia, S. C., June 7, 1898. To the Honorable the State Board of

Control. Gentlemen: As your chairman, it has been my duty and pleasure to spend a large part of the past month here in looking into and studying the large business of which we have the control. Various matters of interest have come under my observation, to which I wish to draw your attention, and in doing so my report will to a certain extent be disconnected.

I will first give you a statement of our financial standing: Cash on hand.....\$44,119.01 Total indebtedness, ..... 33,617.05

Cash balance on hand ..... \$10,501,96 We can safely rely upon the cash receipts amounting to \$20,000 per

By referring to the report of the Commissioner you will see that we have a large stock of liquor on hand. With this statement of our finances I would recommend that the Commissioner be instructed to pay \$10,000 to the school fund.

Mr. Milady, the contractor, has given bond for the second contract awarded him. He is making fine progress with his work, and has been paid

I have made contract with him to enlarge door at the front entrance of the new dispensary building which I hope will meet with your approval. I would suggest that there be by at some convenient point-near Co.1.

missioner Vance's office-a fire proof vault to hold the present steel safe, books and papers. The vault can be about 10x10 and about 8 feet high inside, with hollow space for air be tween a steel fire proof door. The cost of such vault properly built would not

rent of a part of the vacant lot has county boards. been agreed upon, and signed by him submit for your inspection.

I would suggest that you employ an will be better to purchase new tanks; if so, then I would recommend that you buy three tanks of 50 barrels capacity each and one tank of 25 barrels capacity. Two of the large tanks to be used exclusively for corn whiskey and the other for rye whiskey. The 25 barrel tank being used only amount of the dispensers shortage to for dumping the higher grades of rye the county.

In moving from our present quarters to the new dispensary building we sumers' prices, at they should do in fleet and a large number of the tug was quiet. For two or the edgys affect and a large number of the tug was quiet. will certainly lose one week, two. In yiew of this fact I think it advisable to make purchases of enough liquor to cover this period in excess of the ordinary purchases, and instruct ty's profits. As an example of the . all the dispensers to increase their orders, so as to have a stock sufficient ment, I refer to the Beaufort dispento carry them until work is resumed.

A DISPENSER SHORT. Dispenser J. W. Henry, Laurens, who was summoned here at the last meeting of the board, was checked up soon after our adjournment and was found in arrears \$526.25. I suspended him at ence, and visited Laurers the following week and collected from him the above amount and turned the same over to the clerk of the State board of control.

I have just received information from Inspector Ed wards as to a shortage of \$308.91 against Dispenser J. K. McMillan at Toddville, S. C.

Mr. Edwards writes me that this dispenser acknowledges that he has been short for three years; yet his reports at this office have been made to conand the same being approved by the county board of control.

Owing to your meeting here tonight I did not take action against him, leaving the matter in your hands. Since the last meeting of our board

I have made enquiry into the looting of the dispensaries at Timmonsville and Florence during the Darlington placed in the hands of the circuit Soof \$285.75 and \$915.51 respectively. These cases were removed from

Florence county to Georgetown county and suit brought and successfully maintained in one case to the amount of \$285,75. The other case amounting to \$915.51

has never been tried. The judgment obtained in Georgetown, a transcript of which should have been filed with Clerk of Court

entered up. I call this matter to your attention, so you can take such action as may be deemed best. TOO MUCH BREAKAGE

I desire to call your attention breakage sustained in the shipments of whiskey to the sub-dispensaries. I submit a report on eight dispensaries, which is a fair index to the others, as I have taken four of those who report the largest amount of breakage and the four who report the lowest.

Mr. W. J. Motte of Charleston leads the list with the highest amount. He started in business in September, 1897, and purchased \$362.28 and reports breakage \$6.65-2 per cent. In April his purchases were \$197.70, and break. age \$12.97-6 per cent. - which is 4 per cent. greater in April, 1898, than in September, 1897, when he assumed

charge of the sub-dispensary. This is cut of all reason and there must be something radically wrong if his management from a business standpoint. I next call your attention to the Mt. Pleasant dispensary, which is near Charleston, and to which the goods are shipped by way of Charleston and over the same railroad, and in addition to this these goods have to be unloaded upon the steamship wharfs and reloaded upon steam boats and unloaded upon the wharfs in Mt. Pleasant again, which requires one more hadling than Mr. Motte's goods does in the city; with this additional handling the Mt. Pleasant dispensary breakage is not as great as Mr Motte's. The figures are:

May purchases, 1897, \$933.49; breakage, \$3.44; 1.3 per cent. April purchases, 1898, \$414 06; breakage, \$5,25; 114 per cent: which is 78 per cent. greater in April, 1898, than in May, 1897, when the present dispenser as-

In July, 1896, the Chester dispenser purchased \$2,162 20; breakage, \$16 15 -34 per cent. His April, 1898, pur chases were \$829 18; breakge, \$30 09-3 1-2 per cent; which s 2 3 4 per cent. greater in April, 1898, than in July, 1896, when he resumed charge. Breakages growing and yet he has had nearly two years of experience, and his breakage should under ordinary circumstances have been kept down to 3.4 per cent., if not reduced. The next and last one of the high ones is Kings-

tree. In September, 1897, purchases \$1,291.77; breakage, \$7.95-5 8 per cent April, 1898, purchases \$953.07; breaksge, \$15.30-1 1-2 per cent, which is

A small increase, which prompt bus iness management would have kept down to the good record he commente ed with. TO BE EXPECTED.

Now for the four lowest ones in their breakage accounts. There are three of them which run about even in the breakage. Marion in April 1896, purchased \$729; breakage, \$6 58. Very near one per cent. In April, 1898, the purchases were \$1,072 90, breakege, \$9.38, which is the samevery near one per cent. This amount of nearly one per cent. of breakage is true Lancaster of dispensary also of J. S. Hill of Greenville. Aiken is the entire State. In April 1896, his breakage is 12 per cent. which is 1-4 per cent. less in April, 1898, than in April, 1896. He evi dently conducts his dispensary in a businesslike way, as all the rest should do. Under ordinary circumstances

the breakages should never be over 1 per cent. Now I ask that you give this subject of breakage your attention and see if we cannot device some plan to reduce these amounts very materially, and sugest that if it is not done otherwise, we will try new dispensers, which I think would have the desired effect. judging from the data we have from the Florence dispensary. Ex dispenser Williamson, who was removed by you, his breakage account, taking the first six months of a year, amount ed to an average of \$88.41 per month; and the newly elected dispenser, Mr. Davis, managing the same dispensary, has a breakage account of less than \$10.00 per month.

COUNTY BOARDS

A very serious matter requires our attention in the management of the various dispensaries throughout the The contract with Mr. Senn for the State as regards the duties of the flagship Olympia opened fire, and as

Many of them give such little atand myself. This contract I herewith tention to their duties as to be absolutely worthless and in many instances are a hinderance instead of a help expert to examine carefully the whis- in the dispensary management. Many key tanks now in use. I am of the of them keep no account of the stock opinion that it will be shown that it of goods charged against the dispensers at consumers' prices, and do not know whether the county dispenser makes a correct showing or not. In nearly every instance where we

have found dispensers short to us at our invoice prices, the county boards have been and are unable to find the This shows that they keep no ac

order to determine the dispensers shortage to the county and to properly know at any time just how he stands in regards to the city and counslack and unbusiness like manageser who has not even as much as a request book showing account of sales each day and whom I have ordered before this board to show cause why he should not be turned over to the attorney general for prosecution for violating the law.

This loop hole given the dispensers by the county boards not doing their duty, permits them to rob the county and city of their profits.

When the State finds them short they can pay up shortages to the State at our invoice prices, the county boards having nothing charged against them at consumers' prices; they profit at the expense of the coun-

ty and city.
This gives the business entirely to the dispenser and not the county, we form with accounts here against him, must try to find a remedy to check this dereliction of duty, and get the county boards to keep their dispensers straight, and thus save the county and cities their profits.

I suggest that we require our bookkeepers to charge each dispenser, in addition to our invoice price to dispensers, the dispensers' price to con sumers, so when we send our inspecriot, and find that two cases were tors to check up a dispenser we arm him with the consumers' price and he licitor for suit covering the amounts check the dispenser and holds him accountable for every cent received and disbured to county, city and State.

One of the great hinderances to the successful management of the dispensary system is the incompetency of are elected by the County Boards of Control, while it is true he cannot be confirmed until this board approves the action of county board, yet we of Florence county, has never been fail to inquire into his qualification or competency. I suggest that before a a dispenser is allowed to take charge of a dispensary he be required to report at this office to be examined as to his qualification and competency. If this is done, good men, though incompetent, may never be placed in a posi tion they cannot fill with credit to themseves and families and an honor to their counties. As it is now, they are placed in positions in which they cannot sustain themselves, and fami-

> In reporting these matters for consideration. I do not mean to be understood as having reference to all county boards and county dispensers, but there are too many to give them singly, and while my language may seem harsh, my interest in the welfare and success of the dispensary de mands that I speak plainly and make an 'effort to eradicate existing evils that lie in the path of the successful management of the dispensary. In conclusion, permit me to say that under the splendid business manage ment of Commissioner Vance, assisted by efficient and willing clerks and superintendent, each and every one knowing his duty, and doing it, and working in perfect harmony, the success of the dispensary is an assured fact. It affords me pleasure to especially mention the ease and correctness with which Messrs. Ouzls and Black manage their respective departments of which they have had control for only one month, and to also commend our inspectors for the very satsfactory manner in which they have

> lischarged their duties. Capt. B. C. Webb and his efficien corps of assistants are all that could be desired and they have no superiors in the service of the State.

THE BATTLE AT MANILA

Mail advices brought from Hong Kong by the steamer Empress of Japan Friday are full of interesting details of the battle of Manila. One report, commenting on Dewey's well imed arrival, says: The great victory of the United

States Asiatic squadron is, of course, due in a great measure to the splendid markmanship of the American gunners, but more particularly to the fact and stratery of Commodore Dawey. Late on Saturday night, April 39, his ships entered the channel leading to a regular farce. One of the channels Manila bay. Several shots were fired was five miles wide and too deep for at them from the batteries at the en trance, but none of them struck the

The whole squadron got safely into the Bay of Manila, and when the sun rose over the city the American ships were cruising around in front, when they were discovered, the Manila bat teries opened a fusilade on the ships at a range of about five miles; and as model in the line of breakage of the several shots had been falling around the Boston, she opened fire, but the order to cease firing was hoisted by Commodore Dewey on the flagship and the erratic firing of the two bat teries preceeded, without interruption. A large number of British mercantile vessels were lying in the harbor, but no traces were visible of the Spanish ilet. The American squadron pro-ceeded in line ahead of the navel station in Cavite, and there found the Spanish fleet lying in four or five isthoms of water. The Spaniards were drawn up in line, the wooden hulk Castilla being moored fore and aft. This is the strongeet possible position the fleet could have occupied in the

bay. They were supported by the forts of Cavite and the very shallow water around Cavite rendered it impossible for the American ships to ap proach them closely. At a range of 6,000 yards the Spanish ships and forts opened fire on the United States fleet, but the shells fell far cut of the range of the United States boats. The United States fleet drew slowly near er to the Spanish squadron, undetered by the tremendous fusilade of the Spaniards. When the range had been lessened from 6,000 to 5,000 yards, the the Baltimore and other ships filed

past they maintained a steady fire from the 6 inch and 8 inch guns. The American ships maneuvered in line and sent broadside after broadside into the Spanish fleat. About 7:30 o'clock the fire from Spaniards having been very considerably quieted, the order was hoisted to stop firing. From about 9:30 o'clock the previous evening till then the men had been on duty at the guns and had re

ceived no refreshments but caps ci

coffee. At 11 o'clock the American fleet renewed the attack, and in about an hour and a half a white ensign was needed no one to show them the way hoisted at Cavite. The lighter draught count against the dispensers at convessels and pinnaces of the American for them. boa's and launche- in the harbor steamed into Cavite harbor shortly after the surrender, and the wounded men who were left behind in ships and others picked up out of the water were conveyed to the hospital at Cavite and also to Manila city. The Spanish had taken away most of their dead and buried some of them, but next day while parties were searching around the naval arsenal at Cavite

their attention was drawn by the

dreadful stench to a large heap of

putrifying bodies, some of which had

been horribly mangled by American shells. The Olympia had a narrow escape from torpedo attack. Two torpedo launches which lay in waiting off Ca vite attempted to run in with torpedos against the Olympia, and there were some trying moments for the crew of that ship. The shells from the big gurs were unable to reach such small objects, as they rapidly approached. When within 800 yards of the flagship the secondary batteries of the Olym pia sent in a perfect hail of 6 pound shells, smashing up the leading launch and killing all on board and driving the second launch back on the beact

with twelve shot hole through her. The Petral and the Concord, being of a lighter draught than the remain der of the fleet sailed into shallow water and sunk or destroyed all the smaller gunboats which remained of the Spanish fleet. There were elever Spanish war vessels and two torpedo boats sunk or destroyed at Cavite, and the loss of life is variously stated. As far as can be learned, a fair estimate puts the Spanish losses at 400 dead

and about 600 wounded. After the American ships had re tired from the action, ringing cheers some of the county dispensers who were raised from each of the ships. Notwithstanding the notoriously bad gunnery of the Spaniards, there must have been many shots in the vigorcu cannonade which got pratty near the mark, and many stories are told re garding the number of shells that struck the different vessels. The aim of the Spaniards' smaller guns was more within range than the guns of heavier calibre. The flagship Olym pia was pierced by numerous 7 pound more within range had the guns been as accurate as that of the United States ships, which are not armored yessels, they would have fared rather

badly. The wardroom of the Olympia was turned into a sick bay and the chaplain and some others who were there on duty had a narrow escape. They were watching the progress of the fight through large portholes, when a 7pound shot, fired at 3,000 yards range, exploded against the side of the ship. The chaplain received a few scratches. At a range of 2,000 yards this shell would have exploded in the wardroom and done tremendous damage.

The day of the fight was a perfect'y beautiful Sunday, an ideal first or May. The sky was clear, the sun was pouring down its scorching rays, and the bay was like a large blue lagoon. As the sun went down in the west i showed up the poor battered hulls and withered funnels and masts of Spanish ships far away on Bacoor shore: The Islade Mindado, destroyed by the Concord, sent up a large column of smoke, broken from time to time by myriads of sparks and long tongues of flames, as bulkhead after tu khead aggregating 2 886 words, for the trans collapsed and the fire spread from mission of which the telegraph comstem to stern. At Cavite the wooden pany was paid \$1,759.20. bull of the old Castilla burnt and ordinary circumstances, if could not smoldered long into the night, send | be said that talk was cheap at that ing up into the midnight air a lurid rate, but if the telegraphic tolls had glare, besides which all other conflat been ten times as high the pipers grations, with the exception of the would willingly have paid the rate for

arsenel, seemed puny rushlights. The gradual destruction of the arse | came from Manila. CONDITION OF CROPS

The Spanish admiral, when the

the American fire too bot, he consid

lives of his men, and gave the signa

Spanish vessels struck their colors

All went down with the proud flag o

Castille flying at the main. Commo

dora Dawey had not even the satisfac

tion of capturing his brave adversary

when the bombardment of Cavite co

curred. With the remainder of hi

officers and men, the admiral, who

bigh by an iron splitter, escaped by

tions of war and the stores are well

The mining of the channels into Ma

nila harbor was considered by officers

any mines or torpedoes to be laid.

mined," said one of the officers.

gene to Manila to look after the wel-

A Spanish revenue cruiser sailed

the battle. For several months she

had been on duty in the South, and

shot from American ships she at first

enemy was in strong force, she hauled

down the Spanish flag and hoisted a

white one. whereupon a boat's crew

from the Raleigh boarded her and in

formed her of the state of affairs and

took possession of the vessel, the crev

being landed on parole. Shortly after

wards, flying Old Glory and in com

pany with the Concord, she was pa

When Consul Williams landed

Cavite he had a most enthusiastic re

The captain of the British ship Es

meralda, when in Hong Kong on May

6, ridiculed the idea that he piloted the

into the bay; it was all plain sailing for them. When we left Manila all

were in darkness, but by the time we

the commander of the Immortalite

the exclusive use of one of the com

batants only. Admiral Dawsy de

clines its use by the Spanish govern-

ment, and thus a deadlock is set up.

The injury of business caused by the

existing state of things is, of course,

a mere incident of war, as to which

there is nothing to be said; but there

is another aspect of the interruption

of telegraphic communication which

is worthy of mention, and that is the

danger of shipping caused by the ces-

sation of storm warning from Manila.

A Wa Port

A few days ago The Atlanta Jour

nal discussed the effect of war upon

literature. The position it took that

war quickens the intellectual energies

of a nation and almost invariably en-

riches its literature is being more ful-

ly sustained by facts every day. The

present war has had an especially stir-

ring influence on the poetic genius of

our country. Enough war poetry has

been produced in the United States

during the past six weeks to fill sever

dictionary and there is no sign of a

decrease in the supply. Our war

poets have just fairly begun; they are

loaded and we may expect to hear

from them right along. Atlanta,

never behind the other cities of the

country in anything, has, of course

these, but we cannot resist the temp-

tation to give our readers the follow

ing gem, which has been kindly con-

t's knocked Fort Tomorrow into next day

For Winfield Scott is "devlish Scheley,

Down in Cabeb, so they say.

URA RODGERS.

The author of these lines modestly

refrains from telling usanything about himself. We are not able to say

whether he is a confirmed poet of

the first time under the inspiration of

makes no difference. We must take

this poet as we find him; his poem as the

thing, not his personality or past, and

hi spoem speaks, or rather sings, for it

WHAT it cost the newspapers to re-

from one illustration. On May 7 and

Sine Chicago Record received two

special dispatches from Hong Kong.

tributed to The Atlanta Journal:

We hesitate to discriminate among

her full quota of war poets.

The flyin' squadron's lit

Down on Sany Dago bay,

It has knocked old Fort Socapper

And it's et the Spinach up,

Right into a cocked hat;

Or day after that.

On Sandy Dago bay,

And he's eat the Spinach up

Or so the papers say.

and were guided by them.

Spaniards could learn her fate.

shake him by the hand.

had not been mined by experis

are of the French nation.

had been slightly wounded in the le

The naval arsenal at Cavite.

he road to Marilia.

filled with coal.

histina campht fire, transferred

his flag to the Isla de Cuba. Finding ered it useless to further expose the CREP BULLETIN ISSUED.

"Souttle and soandon." Nove o' tie What Young rope are Daing- What the Admiral Montej) was in the arsenal

The temperature remained high dur ing the week, but gradually decreased from the extreme maximum of the was 98 degrees on 31 at Poverty Hill. trary to previous reports, is well. The day temperatures ranged between equipped with the latest types of muni. 98 decrees and 81 decrees the latter on 98 degrees and 81 degrees, the latter on the last day. The nights were slightly cooler than during the previous week; with a minimum of 56 degrees on the 1stat Cheraw. The mean temperature for the week was 79 degrees, while the normal for the same period is about

After the cessation of hostilities, the The rainfall for the week was gen-Baltimore and Ruleigh sailed down the erally light and came in the form of channel between Corregidor Bay and scattered showers; although not conthe mainland, and the officers were sffined to any section of the State, the terwards told that the Spaniards in showers were most numerous and the forts, which had ceased to molest heaviest in the east central, southeas the Americans, had been holding up tern, and northeastern counties. Six their hands in horror and fear of the places reported measurements of 0.50 result. "If the channel had been inch, or more, with a maximum fall of 1.01 inches at Gillisonville; 28 places rsported amounts less than 0.50 inch The sight of another man of war in the average of all reports was 0.24 inch he offling raised the prospects of an and the normal for the same period is other fight, but she was discovered to approximately 1.12 inches. be a French man of-war, which had

The continued absence of a general heavy rain will soon entail suffering. Small streams are dried up in Barnwell right into the jaws of the enemy after and all streams are getting very low wells are failing and in many instances have been sunk from 10 to 15 feet deep sue was ignorant of the events of the er to get water. The drought has in last few months. She knew nothing places existed for from 30 to 40 days about the war or about the Americans with a high temperature prevailing, being in possession of the bay, and and generally bright sunshine and des came on unconcernedly, flying the sicating winds.
Spanish flag and asking for the ad-

Since January 1st, 1893, only about 50 per cent of the normal amount of miral of the Scanish fleet. Several rain has fallen in the State while in thought had been fired by Spaniards places the percentage is much less. There was an abundance of bright at practice. As they began to come uncomfortably near, she soon found sunshine, estimated at 88 per cent. of

her mistake, and discovering that the the possible. There was a wind storm in Greenville, and one in Orangeburg during the week, doing slight damage to fruit trees in each instance.

Hail storms occurred in Hampton on May 31st and in Georgetown June 2d doing some damage over their respective paths of progress.

raded in front of the city, so that the ception. The shore was crowded with Philippiners, who made the welkin ring with their cries of "Vive Los Americancs!" as he made his way by the rain when it comes. through two long lines of people. Men, women and children struggled to

The condition of the corn cron is no perfectly satisfactory; stands are not perfect and on bottom lands still being damaged by worms. Corn has a good color but is small. The heat causes in fleet into Manila bay. "As a matter of fact." he said, "the American to wilt during the day. On many but toms the stand is poor as there is no enough moisture to germinate all the seed. Laying by of corn has begun in the eastern counties although corn has made slow growth generally. It is now in that stage, in the eastern counties ter the fight the Spaniards in the city where it must have rain to make prop were very much down id the mouth,

There was a slight improvement in left they had picked up somewhat and the condition of cotton over the entire in the evening the electric lights was State, during the week. Where the in full blast. We had no contact with stands have heretofore been defective. no improvement in that respect is to the shore. We simply complied with be noted, but cotton made some growth the orders of the American admiral and and is in a healthy condition general ly, the exception being that lice are No information can be obtained with apparently damaging the plant in has received a dispatch from Surgeon turned in order to permit the use of reference to the re-establishment of Barnwell, Aiken, Orangeburg and to Murray, of that service, confirming the port batteries. The firing them between the port batteries. communication between Hong Kong a less extent in a few other counties. and Manila. The cables is of course a In Green wood it is deteriorating for neutral enterprise, and therefore the want of rain. It is below average company owing it cannot repair it for growth. Some patching being done to better stands which average consid

Cotton has generally received its second plowing and is chopped to last yeer and which is now in readistands, except in the extreme western ness for the present cases. Surgeon dred projectiles are said to have been counties. In many localities cotton is Murray telegraphed that he had gone in fine condition. Fields are clean and well cultivated. Cotton is putting on squares in the southeastern counties. On the same date in 1897, squares were general over eastern half of the there with Surgeon Murray and the

for want of moisture. The weather has been all that could be desired for harvesting oats. Nearly all early oats have been cut and house d in excellent condition. Yields were generally above an average, but in a few places the yield is above an average, in some the best yields for years, waite in portions o. Oconee and Spartanburg the yield falls below last year's.

Tobacco is in good condition generally, but needs rain badly except where showers fell during the week. al volumes as large as an unabridged Worms less numerous than last week. Rice doing finely and growing well. Planters on the Cooper river are annoyed by salty water owing to low stage of water in the river.

to slips; few have as yet been transby hand. Seis drying up in beds. most places a failure, the drought having ruined them.

Apples are dropping badly; there will be none at all in portions of Florence. Peaches late in ripening and are small in Edgefield; they are ripening in the southeastern counties. Grapes doing well. Pear trees dying from blight in Sumter.

Blackberries plentiful and promis ing in places, while elsewhere the berplentiful.

Peas are being extensively planted on stubble lands and in corn fields. The acreage of peas will apparently be larger than usual. Too dry to

but like all other minor crops, stands long standing or has broken loose for in need of rain to enable it to make proper growth. Gardens are parched the war. However, this uncertainty and in places entirely dried up; fail ing everywhere, except upper Darlington where vegetables of best quality are abundant.

great victory at Manila may be judged are hard on farm animals. Chinch bugs are numerous in York

J. W. BAUER,

resolution, proposing a constitutional amendment changing the date for the inauguration of President and Vice tion, Buffalo. N. Y., and receive Dr. such a glorious story as was that which increasing instead of decreasing as it should with experience and proper management.

Very respectfully.

J. Dudley Haselden, Chairman.

To believe if the records were searched it will be found that the Chester dispensary would have the largest break, age accounts of any in the State. I have taken this as I have the chest report of the brerkage of the present dispenser's management and the last report, which is April of this surged.

All of which is April of the prekage of the present dispenser's management and the last report, which is April of this surged.

All of which is April of the special in south to series of protections. About 8 o'clock a tre mendons explosion occurred, the flames shooting up into the sair about 100 feet and for many minutes after mitted.

Very respectfully.

J. Dudley Haselden, Chairman.

"Pressident and for expiration of the mitted.

Very respectfully.

J. Dudley Haselden, Ghairman.

"Pressident and for expiration of the mitted.

Was a long drawn out series of protechnics. About 8 o'clock a tre mendons explosion occurred, the flames shooting up into the sair about 100 feet and for many minutes after to many minutes after in 1991. This is an all around good amendment, and it ought to be flames shooting up into the sair about 100 feet and for many minutes after to take the chester dispensary would have the largest break.

"President and for expiration of the terms of Senators, and Representatives Medical Advisors. How 1 to take the origin management, and it ought to be flames shooting up into the sair about 100 feet and for many minutes after to mendons explosion occurred, the minute of the terms of Senators, and Representatives Medical Advisors.

From March 4th to take from March 4th to take and the ought to be flames of Senators, and Representatives Medical Advisors.

From March 4th to May 4th, to take from Marc

THE STATE FIREMEN.

not only to hold annual conventions, but to fraternize with other similar associations and have this State, which can boast of the best volunteer firemen in the United States, represented in interstate conventions.

. O. Cauble, Greenville. Daniel E. Dukes, Orangeburg. L. H. Peebles, Greenville. B. J. Quattlebaum, Winnsboro. J. R. Haynes, Greenville. Samuel A Dukes, Orangeburg. Chas. A. Brichheit, Florence. L. M. Sullivan, Greenville. W. F. Martin, Greenville.

very best in the South.

The crop situation is but little changed since last report, except that

tne need of rain is greater. Farm work made rapid advance except where the ground is too hard and dry to plow. Fields are easily kept free from grass, and are exceptionally well cullivated, with the crops and ground in the best of condition to be benefited

and in the evenings all thoroughfares er growth.

erably below perfect. Sea Island cotton is not doing well

Too dry for setting out sweet pota-

planted. Some being set and watered Irish potatoes are very poor, and in

ries are dying on the vines. Plums and it did not spread, attributable to

whera.' plant peas over large areas. Sugar cane is generally doing wel

Pastures are fast failing or are entirely parched, especially in the upper counties, except on moist bottom port the news of Admiral Dewey's lands. The heat and scant pastures

> A comprehensive summary of weather and crop conditions, would indicate that they were favorable over about one third of the state and unfavorable elsewhere.

Section Director, Columbia, S. C.

THE Senate has adopted the joint

Organ z to n of the Valantee - Fremente

The Columbia Evening Recordea's: The movement sat on foot last August in Greenville, at a meeting of promineut firemen of the State during the veteran's rausion in that city, to organ'ze a firemen's association for this State, such as is had in North Caro lina, Georgia, Virginia and other States, took definite form Friday in entrance to the Harbor of Santiago the granting by the secretary of State | was not published in the daily' papers of commission to the "South Carolina until Wednesday morning although Volunteer Firemen's Association."

The need of such an organization day morning. The fleet formed in has been felt by the firemen for sveral double column, six miles off Morro years, but on account of disagr. exent | Castle, at 6 o'clock in the morning. of a personal nature smong the leaders and steamed slowly 3,000 yards off as to the best manner to proceed to shore, the Brooklyn leading, followed effect an organization the matter-was delayed. The firemen of the State and those interested in their wel'are will be glad to learn that these obstructions have been removed and that all indica tions point to the formation of a strong association that will be of last ing benefit to the firemen of the State, and indirectly a benefit to property holders and insurance concerns. It is the intention of the projectors

The corporators of the association iards were able to determined the

Wm, Goldsmith, Greenville. Ilderton W. Bowman, Orangeburg. These are veteran fire fighters, and are recognized as being among the That Greenville and Orangeburg are more numerously represented in aiming difficult. There was no ma-

the list of corporators is due to the not uvering of the fleet, the ships refact that the last two conventions were held in those towns. The intentions of the projectors is so close in shore that it was difficult best told in the paragraphs which fol

3. That their principal place of business will be in the city of Greenville, S. C., with branch offices at Orangeburg, Columbia, Winnsboro and other cities and towns of this that Lieutenant Hobson and the other State.

4. That the general purpose and nature of the business of the South Carolina Volunteer Fireman's Asio ciations is to effect an organization to promote the efficiency of our firemen, to insure prosperity and success, to provide for the best interests of the firemen of this State to complete statistics of information concerning the practical workings of the various sys tems and merits of the various ap paratus in use for the extinguishing of fire, and to form closer fellowsnip between the different fire departments.

YELLOW FEVER BREAKS OUT.

The Government Declares Vigorous War ful. In a few minutes the weodwork

There is some apprehension at during the engagement. Washington over the outbreak of seven cases of yellow fever at McHenry, Miss., and steps have been taken not earthworks located higher up. Later, only to check the spread of the fever the practice was not so accurate, owing at McHenry, but with a view to pre to the elevation of the guns. Many venting any possibility of an epidemic of the shells, however, landed, and in the south. Sargeon General Wey man of the Marine Hospital service after 9 the firing ceased, the warships the Associated Press report. Dr. R. came a long reverberating crash of D. Geddings of the Marine Eospital thunder and shells racked the Spanish service, now stationed at Tampa, was batteries with terrible effect. Fire ordered today to proceed directly to broke out in the Catalina fort and si-Camp McHenry and take charge of lenced the Spanish guns. Camp Fontainebleau, the yellow fever camp put in operation during the fever bardment from the American fleet was to McHenry and confirmed the diagnosis made by the State authorities. The town is now guarded and Marine Hospital Surgeon Carter is already

Federal and State authorities are cooperating. The danger is not so much feare I at McHenry as in the probability of its breaking cut at other points. Mc-Henry is a small place, isolated, and there is little danger of its spreading and Punta Gorda are reported to have outside the limits there. But the fever been demolished by the three hours cases are officially believed to be due to germs that have hibernated at Mc Henry from the last season when the fever was much in the evidence in that section. While in that hibernating stage germs may have been carried to various points, and though the Captain Sanchez, Lieut. Yrizar of the probabilities of a general spread from there may be lessened by the comparative isolation of the little hamlet other points in the South possible of infection are being watched with the severely wounded, and says one solutmost concern. Throughout the spring officials have been keeping a lookout for the first signs of fever and in 10 days more the hospital surgeons would have fel: warranted in the be-

lief that practically all danger of a spread of fever was past. Surgeon Weyman said Friday "Ordinarily if we had not been on the lookout these cases might have been progressing for a long poriod without being recognized and the diagnosis might have been disputed. But there is hope now in view of their prompt discovery that the spread will be pre vented. In several places last sum mer the fever was quickly recognized the prompt preventative measures adopted. We are keeping a close watch not only at McHenry but else-

Sometimes it seems to weary woman that she must certainly give up. The simplest and easiest work becomes an almost insurmountable task. Nervousness, sleeplessness and pain harrass her and life seems hardly worth living.
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was made for her. Dr. Pierce's Gold en Medical Discovery was made forher. The former is for ills distinctly feminine, the other for her general system. Together they supply a scientific and successful course of treatment. The "Favorite Prescription" restores healthy, regular action to the organs dis finctly feminine. It forces out all impurities, strengthens the tissues, al lays inflamation. The "Golden Med ical Discovery" makes appetite, helps digestion, promotes assimilation, fills out the hollows in cheeks and neck with good solid flesh and brings back the gladsome glow of girlhood. Send 21 cents in one cent s'amps to World's Dispensary Medical Associa-Pierce's 1008 page Common Sense Discovery. It is made for just this condition.

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THE FORTS SILENCED.

ERR BLE DESTRUCTION WRCUGHT BY THE FIRE OF THE FLEET.

the bombardment took place on Mon-

by the Marblehead, Texas and Massa-

chusetts, and turned westward. The

second line, the New York leading.

with the New Orleans, Yankee, Iowa

and O.egon following, turned west

ward. The Vixen and Suwanee were

far out on the left flank, watching the

riflemen on shore. The Dolphin and

Porter did similar duty on the right

flank. The line, headed by the New

York, attacked the new earthworks

near Morro Castle. The Brooklyn

column took up a station opposite the Estrella and Catalina batteries and

The Spanish batteries remained si

lent. It is doubt'ul whether the Span-

character of the movement, owing to

the dense fog and heavy rain, which

were the weather features this morn-

ing Suddenly the Iowa fired a 12-inch

shell, which struck the base of Estrel-

la battery and tore up the works. In

stantly firing began from both Rear

Admiral Sampson's and Commodore

Schley's columns, and a torrent cf

shells from the slips fell upon the

The Spaniards replied promptly, but

their artillery work was of a very poor

quality, and most of their shots went

ride. Smoke settled around the ships

in dense clouds, rendering accurate

maining at their original stations and

firing steadily. The squadrons were

for the. American gunners to reach

the batteries on the hilltops, but their

firing was excellent. Previous to the

bombardment, orders were issued to

that Lieutenant Hobson and the other

prisoners of the Merrimac are confin

ed there. In spite of this, however,

several stray shots damaged Morro

Commodore Schley's line moved

closer in shore, firing at shorterrange.

The Brooklyn and Texas caused havce

among the Spanish shore batteries.

quickly silenceing them. While the

larger ships were engaging the heavy

batteries, the Suwanee and Vixen

closed with the small in shore batters

opposite them raining rapid fire shots

upon it and quickly placing the battery out of the fight. The Brooklyn closed

to 800 yards, and then the destruction

caused by her guns and those of the

Marblehead and Texas was really aw-

battery was silenced, firing no tore

Estrella fort was burning and the

Eastward, the New York and New

Orleans silenced the Cave battery in

quick order, and then shelled the

The Spaniards admit that the bon-

most destructive. About sixteen hun-

fired by the American warships, and

it seems that the responsive fire from

the Spanish forts and ships was scarce-

ly fest at all by the Americans. The

fortifications near the entrance of the

harbor are described as being riddled

with solid shot and shattered by the

explosion of the im nense shells fired

by the American battleships. The

Spanish batteries are understood to

have been virtually silenced and El

Morro and the fortifications at Socapa

uninterrupted hammering of the Amer

The military commander of Santia

go de Cuba acknowledges the follow

ing were severely wounded among the land forces: Colonel Ordonez,

artillery, and Perez and Garcia, both

Spanish officers, whose rank is not mentioned. The Spaniards also admit

the loss of twenty-one infantry soldiers

dier was killed. But it is believed the

losses of the Spaniars were much more

heavy. In the naval force the Spani

ards say that the officer who was sec-

ond in command of the partly disman-

tled Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes

five sailors and an ensign were killed.

Eternal Vigilance.

mee is the price of liberty.

It is the price of life itself. A

man needn't b

always looking

for danger afraid that

something will

but a wise man will form a habit

of care about the important things of

It isn't half so

much trouble to tak

care of yourself as it

who follows regular.

healthy habits, feels good all the time. Life is worth living to him. But a man

b 'er" with taking

more pain and misery crowded into one day than a good health, hearty man

who lives right would ever know of

in a whole year. When a man's stomach is out of order,

and his digestion don't work; when his live

gets to be sluggish and won't clear the bile out of his blood, it is time for him to look

out for himself. He gets no nourishment out of his food. His blood gets thicker and

thicker with impurities. His nerves get irri-tated. He loses energy and fighting force. He may say, "I can stand it, I will feel better to-morrow;" but the chances are he will feel werse to-morrow and worse still

next day. He ought to put himself right at once. He needs Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical

"don't want to

The Spanish sailors wounded, it is as

serted, number 16 men.

ican fleet.

Spanish works.

Castle somewhat.

the new earthworks along the shore.

bad It will promptly heal old sores of long standing. Will kill the pois-Furt fiestlere Resdered Usel sa for Farter can Irjared by the Enemy,

on from "Peison Ivv" or "Poison O sk"nd cure "Dew Poison." Will counteract the poison from bites of snakes and stings of insects. It is a sure cure for sore throat. Will cure any case of sore mouth, and is a supe-A 'ullaccount of the bombardment rior remedy for all pains and aches. Sold by druggists and dealers 25 cents of the Spanish batteries defending the a bottle.

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